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ON OLD ENGLISH GLOSSES.

IN vol. I (No. 1, p. 62) of this JOURNAL I conjectured that Old English *ald* was hidden in the gloss *uualdac. uetustas sola* (*Corpus Glossary*) U. 313. I see now that *unal-dac* is a corruption of *Baldad*, the name of one of the three friends of Job. The interpretation *uetustas sola* is that of Jerome's *Lib. Nom. Hebr.*, cited by Migne, *Patrol. Lat.*, 26.7, p. 656. In regard to the Leiden gloss, No. 257 (OET.) *opere p'cium necessarium uel neos*, it would seem that my conjecture taking *neos* for *neoc* = *neot* = *neod* and explaining 'needful thing,' is borne out by the Aldhelm gloss (Mone. 418. 76) *operae pretium ned thearflice*. However, it has been fully proved by Mr. H. Logeman, of Ghent (see *Academy*, July 19, 1890, p. 52), that Sweet mistook the straight line that was to separate *neos* from the preceding, for the usual abbreviation of *uel*, and that *neos* belongs to *extra* = *extraneos*, the interpretation of *extores*. This is Logeman's reading of the MS:

Citra. bikhina; Suricus. brooc; Extores extra
Classica. tuba; Opere p'ciū. necessarium | neos.

Goetz (*CGL*. 5. 425 23) silently united *extra* and *neos*, without hinting at the actual reading of the MS. In vol. I, No. 3, pp. 324-25, I suggested that Old English *hindan* might be hidden away in the Erfurt² gloss (*CGL*. 5. 322. 24) *pos inter superfluum compositum opere quadratum*. But, as Loewe, *Prodr.* p. 137, has shown, that stands for *pōs* (= *pons*) *iter super fluuium compositum opere quadrato*, i. e. 'pons' is a road over a river, constructed with hewn stones. As to the Corpus Gloss P 188, *partica. reodnaesc*, which I thought represented *pertica. bridd-raest*, I have now discovered evidence leading to a different explanation. In the first place, we read *WW*. 337. 3 *nebris naesc* *oððe heortha*, which has given rise to the entry *naesc* 'skin'

in Sweet's *Dictionary*. On the strength of that we might be inclined to accept the above *reodnaesc* as final, and explain it as 'red skin.' That we really have to do then with a word meaning 'red skin or leather,' of that I have no doubt now, only I do not think that *naesc*, but rather *laesc*, is what we should read for the *naesc* on record. In Old Bavarian *Lösch* designates (according to Schmeller,² *Bair. Wtb.* I, p. 1521) a sort of precious leather. Mention is made of a book bound in 'rothen Lösch.' The Vocabulary of 1445 interprets *rubicorium* by 'Lösch.' In the *Voc. Arch.* f. 44 we find *aluta: loesch, rot leder*. In the *Freyb. Samml.* 2. 123 of the year 1392 there figure 'zwo hawt rotz losch.' Add to that the evidence of the glosses: *Ahd. Gl.* 3. 287. 13 *rubricata pellis losgihūt*; *ibid.* 2. 644. 54 *ianthino losceshuti*, which refers to Ezek. 16. 10; *Ahd. Gl.* 2. 325. 15 *particis. i. losge* which is a gloss to *ianthinis* of Exod. 26. 14. It will then be seen that *partica* was equivalent with *rubricata pellis*, and, judging by the OHG. interpretation, the Old English for that must have been *reodlaesc*. In regard to *laesc* cp. *Edictum Rotharis*, Tit. CI., § 62: *roborem aut cerrum seu quercum modo laiscum* quoted by Schmeller l. l. *Reodlaesc* could by *r-l* interchange become *reodraesc*, and the corruption to *reodnaesc* was easy enough.

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